(LIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2620.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1797.

CASSEL, *January* 3.

THE hopes of peace which we have hitherto cherished, will certainly be accomplished in the course of this new year. The modification of the conditions between the belligerent powers, appears only to depend at present upon the fate of Mantua. A more distant but not less important influence upon peace is, the change of government in Russia. "Paul I. has not only refused to accede to the treaty concluded by his mother with [illegible] and England, but has entirely rejected it!"—[illegible]rettoe, January 6.)

[illegible]ASIL, *January* 2.

Two divisions and three half brigades have been detached from the army of the Sambre and Meuse, near Strasburg, to reinforce the army on the Rhine; and 18,000 men will be sent from the army of the Rhine to Italy, a part of which are already gone in waggons.

FRANCFORT, *January* 14.

Much discontent prevails in Italy. If the Austrians are able to gain any decisive success, and to deliver Mantua, the French will probably be totally expelled from it the next campaign.

Great efforts are making to set Huninguen on fire.

The news from Italy is good. A body of Austrians have passed the Adige to harrass the right wing of the French army, and to endeavour to effect a junction with marshal Wurmser.

Marshal Wurmser effected another sortie on the 29th of December with much success.

HAMBURG, *January* 20.

Mr. de Suetchin, Russian charge d'affaires, has lately delivered to our senate, on behalf of the present emperor, an official declaration, which was as follows:

"Although, under the present circumstances, the emperor, my august sovereign, does not think proper to carry into effect a resolution of the late empress, to march troops to the assistance of his Imperial majesty, the emperor of Germany, yet his Imperial majesty remains faithfully attached to all the engagements contracted by the late empress, with respect to the present war, and is fully resolved to maintain them in their most perfect integrity. It is from these considerations, and the lively interest he takes in the prosperity and happiness of the Germanic body, that he exhorts all the states and members of the empire to unite their efforts with those of his Imperial majesty, by fulfilling the constitutional duty they owe to the supreme chief of the empire, as on this alone depend the prosperity and well being of the empire."

A declaration of the same tenor has been delivered to the directors of the circle of the Upper Rhine, by Mr. Wukassowich, Russian charge d'affaires at Francfort.

Two members of our senate are about to proceed to Petersburg, to compliment the emperor, Paul I. on his accession to the Imperial throne.

It is generally reported, that the chief command in Italy will be offered to field marshal Clairfayt; but should he refuse it, it is believed that the archduke Charles will himself undertake it, as the French appear inclined to concentrate their forces in that quarter.

INSPRUCK, *January* 4.

OFFICIAL.

His excellency count de Lehrbach arrived here yesterday on his return from the frontiers of Italy. At the same time we have received the following news. General Wurmser has lately proved, in the most glorious manner, that he may be ranked in the number of the worthy warriors of the Austrian monarchy. Towards the end of last month the greatest part of the French army, having received numerous reinforcements, advanced behind the lake de Gardo towards Salo, with a view to penetrate by that rout into the country of Judicary.

This corps was estimated 37,000 strong. General Wurmser had scarcely observed this movement of the French, but he resolved upon a sortie; and so completely effected it on the 29th of December, that the enemy lost 4000 men in killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. This glorious enterprise so alarmed the French corps on their way to Salo, that they precipitately retreated as far as Peschiera; after which our army made a motion, and advanced a little.

Jan. 6. The Imperial troops in Italy now occupy the same positions they did at the brilliant epoch of last November. They then were obliged to force their way, and their march was marked with the bloody battles of Cagliano, Rivoli, Bassano, and Montebello, all of which were so many victories gloriously acquired. They have now nearly got to the same point they formerly arrived at with a terrible slaughter, without striking a blow.

The important post of Rivoli is actually in our power. General Quosdonovich has his head quarters at Caldiero, a place distant but one post situation from Verona. A corps of Austrians have passed the Adige lower down, with a view of disturbing the flank of the French army, and to attempt an immediate communication with general Wurmser.

STRASBURG, *January* 9.

General Desaix went himself to treat with the archduke Charles about the surrender of Kehl, and dined with that prince at his head quarters.

The Austrian and French armies will now go into winter quarters. It seems probable that an armistice will be agreed on, which will not end without previous notice. Our advanced posts already drink and fraternise with the Austrians. They have all the same ardent wishes for peace.

January 13.

EVACUATION of KEHL.

(Particular)

Kehl was evacuated on the 20th and 21st with as much dispatch as possible. Upon opening the gates of the city, an infinite number of citizens of all ranks and ages retired to the fort. The roads were covered with carriages, and every one was anxious to render all possible assistance to the French, by carrying away, before the fatal hour of 4 o'clock, P. M. every thing which belonged to, or could be any way serviceable to them.

It appeared that the enemy, on the 8th and 9th, had determined to drive us back by a superior force, and had taken a little island, and had raised a battery upon Ehrlenhof, by which means they took us in flank, and so well commanded our bridge of boats, that on the morning of the 9th, we were obliged to capitulate, and propose the surrender of Kehl.

Scarce was the suspension of arms known when the Austrians and French mutually embraced, and drank brandy together.

About 4 o'clock general Latour took possession of the fort—a column of picked troops preceded by the Hungarian grenadiers, and supported by the cavalry, entered it, accompanied with a grand band of music, all in the best order. Meanwhile we evacuated it by the other part, and filed off to the left.

The Austrians have already, it is said, beaten the French near Pesona, and taken from them 1000 prisoners. We expect further information on this head, as well as on that of the operations of the Imperial troops, who, after having passed the Adige at Boara, have marched for Bologna.

The army of general Davidovich has been reinforced by the corps of general Frolich, who has arrived at Tyrol.

Several Strasburghers have advanced as far as the villages of Neumulkirch and Sandheim. In the camp, and even in the fort, before the surrender, was seen prince Charles, the prince of Conde, his son, the duke of Enghen, the brother of Pertlet Klingen, in the character of a general, his aid de camp, Rupire, Meleyer, and several other emigrants.

Klingen engaged in conversation with several Strasburghers, which was but little satisfactory to him, and which has been the occasion of those citizens being arrested.

We are assured that we shall go into winter quarters, and that we shall retain the bridge of Huningen.

Our cavalry will go to the neighbourhood of Savane. One part of our troops is gone to Hagenau, Bischwiller, &c. others will go to the Upper Rhine.

Several Austrian officers, since the capitulation, have been here, and have even appeared in public at the theatre.

Capitulation of the fortress of Kehl proposed by the general of division Desaix, commander in chief of the fort, to general Latour, commanding the Austrian troops.

Art. I. The French troops shall evacuate Kehl today and to-morrow.

Answer. Granted.

II. They will give up possession to the Austrians to-morrow, 21 Nivose, (Jan. 10) at 4 o'clock, precisely.

Answer. The Austrian troops shall to-morrow, the 10th of January, take possession of the fort of Kehl, and of every thing which they shall have left there.

III. From that moment all hostilities shall cease on both sides, and the Austrian troops shall take possession of the redoubt and the burying place, and shall place their advanced posts at the nearest barrier.

Answer. The redoubt, burying place, and barrier leading to the fort, shall be immediately given up.

IV. The French troops shall occupy the other side of the barrier till to-morrow, at 4, P. M.

Answer. Granted.

V. On each side shall be given up an officer of the etat major as an hostage, who shall remain until the present capitulation shall be executed. They shall then be exchanged.

Answer. They shall be exchanged as soon as the Austrian troops take possession of the fort.

At three quarters past 3, P. M. the remainder of the troops had filed off. Every thing was carried off, even the palisadoes, and the Austrian hall. The bridge of boats was carried to the left bank; and there is no longer any communication with the other side.

PARIS, *January* 21.

RETURN of HOCHE, MINISTER OF MARINE.

The frigate la Fraternite, on board of which were admiral Morard de Galles and general Hoche, moored in Rochfort Roads on the 24th (23d), accompanied by the Revolution of 74 guns.—Redacteur 20.

A letter from Geneva, dated the 4th of January, says, that the Russian army in Persia has suffered severely. Twenty-five thousand Muscovites have perished there, and we are assured, that they have left 15,000 prisoners in the hands of the Persians. This news must be authentic (adds the Geneva letter) since it has been published by the Porte itself.—L'Eclair, Jan. 21.

The fate of the head of the bridge of Huninguen, will soon be decided. The Austrians are making preparations for a new assault, and they receive numerous reinforcements from the army of Latour, which besieged Kehl. The archduke arrived on the 15th January, at the head quarters of the prince of Furstemberg, which are still at Lorrach.—Ibid.

It is said that fresh troops arrive every day in Paris, and the neighbourhood. What is the object? What do they fear?

Poultier assures us, that the minister of the interior, Benezech, has gone to Belgium. He does not announce the motives for this extraordinary mission.

Letters from Barcelona, of the 13th of December, announce, that there has again entered the Mediterranean a strong English squadron, consisting of 28 ships of war.—L'Eclair.

The military command of Lombardy is to be intrusted to general Kilmane, who at present commands the blockade of Mantua.—Ibid.

Preparations are making at Dunkirk for a maritime expedition. Transports are collecting, and troops are brought from all the fortresses in the neighbourhood. Among the corps destined to be embarked, we observe one twelve or fourteen hundred men strong, in which are a great many Austrian deserters, who have entered our service.—Ibid.

The criminal tribunal of the department de l'Aube, sitting at Troyes, has condemned to death a person named Crizon, who assassinated Madame Lambelle, on the 2d of September, and who lately had become a chief of robbers.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

ARRET.

In conformity to the law of the 18th Nivose, in the 5th year, enjoining the celebration of the anniversary of the just punishment of the late king of the French, on the 21st of the new calendar, corresponding with the 21st of January old style, the Executive Directory issues the following resolutions:

1. On the 2d of Pluviose next, all the constituted authorities, and all the public functionaries in the cantons of Paris, shall assemble before 11 o'clock in the morning, in the ci-devant church of Notre Dame.

2. The armed force shall repair to the above place under arms, and wait for further directions.

3. The Executive Directory shall likewise proceed to that place at the same hour, attended by the ministers and their own guard.

4. The president of the Executive Directory shall deliver a speech, after which he shall recite the oath enjoined by the law of the 22d of the present month. This oath shall then be taken by the other members of the Directory, by the constituted authorities, by the public functionaries, and by the armed force.

5. The conservatory of music shall attend, and perform patriotic songs and hymns.

6. The ministers for the interior, and the war and police ministers, are charged with the execution of this arret in their several departments.

(Signed) P. BARRAS, President.
LAGARD, Sec. Gen.

PROCLAMATION

Of general Hoche to the French army destined to produce a revolution in Ireland.

REPUBLICANS!

Proud of having led you to conquest on various occasions, I have obtained from the government the permission to conduct you to new successes. To command you is to be sure of victory.

Jealous of giving liberty to a people worthy of it, and ripe for a revolution, the Directory sends us to

Ireland, in order to facilitate the revolution, which excellent republicans have just undertaken there. It will be a proud thing for us, who have conquered the satellites of kings armed against the republic, to break the fetters of a friendly nation, and to assist them in recovering their rights usurped by the odious English government.

You will never forget, brave and faithful companions, that the people to whom we are going are the friends of your country, and that we ought to treat them as such, and not as a conquered country.

On arriving in Ireland you will find hospitality and fraternity; soon will thousands of her inhabitants swell our phalanxes. Let us take care never to treat any of them as ennemies. They, as well as ourselves, have to revenge themselves upon the perfidious English; the latter are the only persons upon whom we have to inflict a signal vengeance.

Believe that the Irishmen do not figh less than you after the moment in which we shall go in concert to London, to recal to the memory of Mr. Pitt and his minions, what they have done against our liberty.

From friendship, from duty, and from honour for the French name, you will respect the persons and property of the country where we are going.

If, by constant efforts, I provide for your wants, believe that jealous of preserving the reputation of the army which I have the honour to command, I shall punish severely any who shall depart from what he owes to his country. Laurels and glory shall be the lot of the republican soldier—death shall be the price of violation and pillage. You know me enough to believe, that for the first time I will not forfeit my word—I have given you warning, and remember it.

(Signed) GENERAL L. HOCHE.

GREENOCK, *January* 17.

Half past eleven, P. M.

On the night of the 13th inst. there came on shore, near two tremendous rocks, called the Merchants, at the *Mull of Kintyre*, two French transports with troops, in number 700, also 40000 stand of arms. For humanity's sake, I am sorry to add, only 400 soldiers and 90 sailors were saved, who surrendered themselves to the Highlanders that flocked to the shore who, to their honour be it said, afforded them every assistance in their power, by supplying them with whisky and oatmeal cakes. On the arrival of the news to Cambletown, captain Scipio Durro Campbell, with that alacrity that ever characterised him during the American war, immediately got the volunteers under arms, to the number of 350, with 60 rounds of powder and ball, and four six-pounders from the battery, and marched to the place, 16 miles off, and took possession of the whole. The sea running very high from the Western Ocean prevented them from saving much of the materials of the wrecks; but fortunately they got ten chests of arms (20,000 stand,) which, with the prisoners, they safely conveyed to Campbletown.

The volunteers had hardly refreshed themselves, when a farmer from Machrihanish arrived, with information that a French man of war of 74 guns had come on shore in the bay of Machrihanish, and that two men swam ashore, one of whom (an Irishman) spoke English.

The volunteers arriving at the Bay, they in company with the farmers, brought a boat from the Salt Pans, three miles off, by land, on carts, in which captain Campbell, with 8 men went on board aided by a rope fastened to a piece of wood, and allowed to drift on shore from the ship. When captain Campbell went along side, he was politely handed on board by the captain, and received his sword, saying the elements had made him a prisoner. The ship proves to be the Berwick, of 74 guns, formerly English, and has on board 650 men; and to the infinite happiness of all loyal subjects, the infamous traitor Hamilton Rowan, whom the sailors abuse now with impunity and insult, with the epithet of drowner of the French in bringing them to Ireland.

The captain says he left Bantry Bay ten days since, in company with five sail of the line and four frigates, with several transports; but is afraid many of them have perished, from the disabled state they were in, as also from the want of provisions on board when they left France. He is certain Richery's own ship has foundered. When he left him off Fairhead, on the 12th, he had lost his fore mast and maintop gallant mast, and could plainly see many signals of distress before he drove on shore, which was in consequence of the loss of his main mast and foretop-mast. It appears this fleet, after being baffled in their attempt to land at Bantry Bay, went round to the Shannon, where they picked up several of our traders, and sunk them. They got a supply of provisions from a capture loaded with butter, beef and flours which enabled them to pursue the idea of going to France north-about, to avoid the English fleet in the Channel.

Captain Campbell thought proper to put Mr. Rowan in irons, when he was discovered by his own servant, whom he had ill used on the passage from Brest to Ireland. They are on their way to Campbletown.

Kintyre is the most south-western most part of Argyllshire.

LIVERPOOL, *January* 25.

The public has been most scandalously imposed upon by an account that appears in all the papers of this morning, and which originated in an evening print of Saturday, (the Sun) stating, on the pretended authority of letters from Glasgow, Air, &c. of the 19th inst. that a French 74 gun ship, and two transports, having on board 20,000 stand of arms, and some troops, had been stranded on the south-west coast of Scotland—also, that Hamilton Rowan had been taken and sent to prison, and that the whole division, that of Richery, of which the above ships formed a part, it is supposed must be lost, having been lately seen in extreme distress. The whole is a beautiful metropolitan fabrication, as we have by the post this morning, letters from Glasgow, Edinburgh, &c. of the 19th, which make no mention of any French ships having appeared off the coast—moreover, we have to add, on the authority of letters from America, that Mr. Rowan is at this time in Philadelphia.

French papers, received this morning, down to the date of the 19th inst. confirm the account of the arrival of the four ships seen going into Brest by the Spitfire; but give no intelligence of the rest of the fleet.

It appears by a Portsmouth letter of this morning, that lord Bridport, so late as Wednesday last, had seen nothing of the enemy, which is really surprising, considering that there are yet unaccounted for several ships of the line and frigates, among the latter is the Fraternite, on board of which are the admiral and general Hoche, both of whom it is not improbable, as they have not been heard of since the second day after the sailing of the fleet, are at the bottom of the ocean.

The Imperial minister is said to have received an account from Italy of a very important victory obtained over the French in the neighbourhood of Verona, which city they have been compelled to evacuate, and fell back to Cremona, the consequence of which movement it is supposed will be the immediate raising of the siege of Mantua, perhaps effected nearly about the same point of time as the reduction of the important fortress of Kehl.

The above statement derives very considerable sanction from an account which appears at the bottom of our French extracts, and from the general shyness respecting the affairs of Italy, manifested in all the Paris papers. The arrival of the mails would perhaps enable us to speak more confidently on the subject. Three are now again due.

Dutch papers received yesterday, speak of great preparations making for vigorous re-commencement of hostilities on the Lower Rhine. The whole force of the Austrians in that quarter, is about to be directed against Dusseldorff.

Jan. 26. By a fresh arrival of the French papers, we learn that the far greater part of the Brest armament has returned, and among other vessels, the long unaccounted for Fraternite frigate, having on board the commander of the expedition. This fact leads us to fear that not a single ship of the line will fall into the hands of the British cruisers. By some strange fatality, for by what other name we know not to call it, lord Bridport found himself on the coast of France when he should have been on that of Ireland, and now that his presence off the French ports might enable him to pick up a few of the scattered enemy, we hear of him on a station where no such enemy remains.

NEW-YORK, *March* 22.

The Briseis, captain Breath, arrived here yesterday, in 66 days from Bourdeaux. This vessel brings an ample confirmation of the non-reception of our ambassador. The most important intelligence, however, is, that of Mr. Pinckney's ill treatment from the Directory who do not pay him that respect which is due even to an indifferent foreigner. That a strong revolutionary spirit seems still to exist in France. That the Directory, in order to awe the people from internal commotion, have drawn men from the armies of the republic to preserve tranquillity. That the Brest fleet had returned into port; and, that Buonaparte had been successful in Italy.

March 24.

The letters from which the following extracts are taken, were received yesterday by the Briseis, from Bourdeaux, are from unquestionable authority.

Extract of a letter, dated Paris, Jan. 7.

"Without assigning any reason, but that they have certain grievances to complain of, the Directory have refused to receive *general Pinckney*, and have done every thing but give him an official order to quit the territories of the republic. This, however, he waits to receive in some more unequivocal manner, than they have as yet been pleased to signify it. The minister for foreign affairs, De la Croix, refuses to have any communication in writing with him, under pretence that it would be an act of acknowledgment of general P. as minister, and has not answered, but verbally, a letter which the latter wrote to him some time since, desiring to know what was the will of the Directory as to his staying, as he had not received the card of residence which had been promised him, without which he was *liable* to be arrested by every "*corps de garde.*"—The minister, however, sent a verbal message to him, by his secretary, that he must consider himself in the light of any common foreigner to whom a card had been refused, and must agreeable to the laws of the country quit it without delay. This general Pinckney refused to do, as they had already possessed themselves of the knowledge that he was no common stranger, nor arrived in their territories in a private capacity, but as a public character and as such not subject to the local regulations of France, but protected and guarded by the laws of nations, which he claimed in his favour as long as he remained—if, however, it was their *will* that he should depart, that he would obey them without reluctance, but requested something more official than verbal communication. Several interviews have been had with Mr. De la Croix: in the last one some few days ago, a long conversation took place—he expressed great surprise at general Pinckney's being still here, and it became necessary to tell him that here he must remain, unless he would give him some order, under his hand, to justify himself to his own government for quitting a spot to which it had sent him. This he refused with some warmth. It was given more than as a hint, that the minister of the *police* should do his DUTY. However, he is still unmolested, though not without apprehensions, I hope that every American will feel how necessary it is to convince not only this government, but every foreign power, how great is their mistake if they calculate upon any influence which they may possess in our country, to the prejudice of either our interest or our honour."

Extract of a letter from Paris, December 26.

"You will no doubt before this hear of Mr. Pinckney's reception being suspended. He waits here until he gets further instructions from our government—The recal of Mr. Adet went from here last August. This it is expected will produce an explanation of some things this government complain of, and that matters will yet be reconciled.—Lord Malmesbury will certainly leave this without making any negotiations, and the war will be continued another year. Every thing is quiet here, and plenty of provisions, and no appearance of want except in the government. The President's speech has been some little time since received and published here, and is considered as it ought to be by every friend of America, a sincere declaration of his sentiments heretofore, and a certain evidence of his ability and the uprightness of his conduct."

Mr. Pinckney's negotiation.

On this important subject dispatches [illegible] Pinckney to our executive are received and [illegible] to Philadelphia yesterday afternoon [illegible] from whence the public will doubtless soon be relieved from their tedious suspence. The nearest that we can come to the truth, from verbal accounts torn from amid a cloud of prejudice, is—That Mr. De la Croix informed Mr. Pinckney that he would not now be received, but that he could tarry, under the principles on which other foreigners tarried, until further information was received from America on the subject of their complaint of the American executive. That Mr. Pinckney replied, that he would not tarry upon these principles, but that would throw himself upon the usages of nations in these cases; and then, if he was ordered to leave the country he would do it.

We understand that he is to tarry until he receives returns to his dispatches. (Argus.)

BALTIMORE, *March* 25.

Further advices by the Hamburg Packet, captain Clay, from Liverpool.

PARIS, December 31.

Public sitting of the Directory.

Citizen Monroe, minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, communicated his letter of recal which he had recently received. He expressed his attachment to France, to the revolution, and his wishes for our glory. He added, that the president of the United States had charged him expressly to repeat his assurance of the interest which the United States take in our republic, and of the wishes which they form for our welfare.

The answer of the president (Barras) is remarkable.

"In this day presenting your letters of recal," said Barras to Mr. Monroe, "you give to Europe a very strange spectacle.

"France, rich in her liberty, encompassed by her train of victories, strong in the esteem of her allies, will not abase herself by calculating the consequences of the condescension of the American government to the suggestions of its ancient masters. The French republic hopes, that at least the successor of Columbus and of Penn, always jealous of their liberty, will never forget what they owe to France. They will weigh in their wisdom, the magnanimous good will of the French people, with the crafty caresses of certain perfidious persons, who meditate to bring them back to their former slavery. Assure, Sir, the good American people, that, like them, we adore liberty; that they shall always have our esteem; and that they will find in the French people, that republican generosity which knows how to grant peace as it knows how to make its sovereignty respected.

"As for you, Mr. Minister Plenipotentiary, you have contended for principles, you have known the true interests of your country; depart with our regret. We give up in you a representative to America, and we keep the remembrance of a citizen whose personal qualities do honour to that title."

Annapolis, March 30.

A letter from a respectable gentleman at Martinique to another in Baltimore, dated March 10, contains the following interesting information:

A large fleet of 150 sail, having on board 5000 troops, have arrived this day from England; and every exertion is making to attack Guadaloupe. The armament destined for this service will consist of 10 sail of the line, 10,000 effective men, and a bomb ketch, together with innumerable shot and shells—so that no doubt in entertained but that a conquest of that island will take place.

BY AUTHORITY.

By the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the constitution of the United States of America provides that the president may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses of congress: And whereas an extraordinary occasion exists for convening congress, and divers great and weighty matters claim their consideration; I have therefore thought it necessary to convene, and I do by these presents convene the congress of the United States of America, at the city of Philadelphia, in the commonwealth of

Pennsylvania, on Monday the fifteenth day of May next, hereby requiring the senators and representatives in the congress of the United States of America, and every of them, that, laying aside all other matters and cares, they then and there meet and assemble in congress, in order to consult and determine on such measures as in their wisdom shall be deemed meet for the safety and welfare of the said United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of (L. S.) the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Philadelphia, the twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twenty-first.

JOHN ADAMS.

By the President,
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The INSPECTOR, No. V.

" O woman—lovely woman,

"

"

" We had been brutes without thee."

OTWAY.

IN compliance with a promise in the first number of my publication I shall devote this paper to the attention of the ladies. To the reflecting part of my fair readers the importance of the subject will be a sufficient apology for the seriousness of the style; and, to the gay and the volatile, I promise to be more sprightly and diverting in my next, on condition, that they persevere to the end. By this apology I hope not only to keep my readers in a good humour, but to convince the gentlemen of the beau monde, that I am sufficiently acquainted with fashionable life to know that I make an unpardonable innovation in the world of gallantry by attempting to think seriously, or reflect philosophically, in company who cannot submit to the drudgery of thought. Were I, however, seriously to attempt such an innovation in the dominions of fashion, I should expect not less commotion and consternation than democracy has excited in those of the late Louis the sixteenth.—I shall, therefore, decline the exertion, and recommend the arduous undertaking to the irresistible influence of the ladies.

There is no person who has devoted a single hour of his life to personal observation, or to the history of civilized nations, who has not immediately discovered the extensive and powerful influence which the female sex has uniformly preserved over the actions and dispositions of men, where refinement has made any considerable progress; so universally indeed has female ascendency kept pace with civilization, that I know of no criterion whereby we can better ascertain the progress of improvement. It would be an easy, though an irksome task, to enumerate the many pernicious consequences of which this power has been productive, and it would be ungenerous to suppose that an influence so active and extensive should be only capable of unhappy consequences. But it must ever remain a subject of much regret to the moralist, to see a mean which might be productive of general good, either totally neglected, or mischievously perverted. At the period of life when youth begins to ripen into manhood, and juvenile irregularities give place to the permanent principles which stamp the future character, the influence of female society is almost unlimitted—At this important crisis, when all the latent energies of the soul are rapidly expanding, and the generous impetuosity of youth is ready to receive any direction, what happy consequences might we not expect from a proper exertion of the boundless influence which is always attached to the ladies!—The topic and turn of conversation to which they give a preference will always be a favourite with the gentlemen who frequent their company, and must of necessity occupy much of their attention—If they discover a disposition to be trifling and frivolous, the devotee becomes a petit maitre, a silly insignificant trifler—unfit for the company of men. But should the ladies discover a preference to subjects which require thought and reflection, it necessarily quickens the perception, invigorates the mind, adds dignity to the character, and gives a substantial zest to conversation. To answer this purpose, it is by no means necessary that the ladies become logicians, historians, or philosophers; it is sufficient that they shew a preference of rational conversation to the insipid frippery with which they too often suffer their judgment to be insulted. It is really amusing to see with what insensible facility every gentleman endeavours to accommodate himself to the disposition of the lady to whom his conversation is addressed. To me, who lets few opportunities of observation escape me unnoticed, it is particularly interesting. Hypatia and Cleora are in situations nearly similar—the traces of scholastic education are entirely effaced by a long intercourse with society, and they have both arrived at that period of life when we look no longer for the fascinating charms of youth and beauty. Hypatia is not a philosopher, but is possessed of a vigorous active mind, accustomed to thought and reflection. Her reading has not been deep or extensive, but has taught her one of the most important lessons in life, the art of thinking. To this, Hypatia adds a disposition naturally amiable, and manners polite and fascinating. Cleora is not less gentle and accommodating in her disposition—she is possessed of much genuine politeness, and is perfectly acquainted with all the formal etiquette of the drawing room. But Cleora has never accustomed herself to reflection; she has confined the range of her observation to the occurrences of the day, and of course takes but a superficial view of any subject which is brought under her consideration. Every person retires from the company of Cleora *without being disgusted*—conversation flags—becomes insipid, and is without an object.—In the presence of Hypatia the same persons are warm, animated and interesting—few minutes pass without some rational and sprightly observation; and by a collision of sentiments many just ideas are suggested in the most agreeable manner. Persons of Hypatia's acquaintance, conscious of having received or communicated something agreeable, reflect with pleasure on an evening spent in her company. For this difference we are indebted to the reflecting turn of Hypatia, who always, when politeness will permit her, introduces a subject which will afford some materials for conversation. It is indeed an unfortunate mistake that what is superficial must be brilliant. On the contrary, we must obtain substantial knowledge before we can be either sprightly or animated. They are the hardest and most solid bodies alone, which admit of the most permanent and brilliant polish.

T.

The communication of Imogen arrived too late to be noticed in the last weeks paper.—The Inspector acknowledges the singular merit of the pathetic pen of Imogen, and really regrets that such propriety of sentiment and uncommon force of expression, should be connected with a degree of personality which renders it totally inadmissible—The Inspector would, by no means, intimate that his fair correspondent is censorious: But the feeling Imogen must be sensible that the character she has personated could not for a moment be mistaken. The Inspector declares he has seldom seen a greater energy of feeling, or strength of expression than in this communication, and solicits a continuation of Imogen's correspondence, provided her characters are less strikingly drawn.

THE partnership of PINKNEY and GUYER is by mutual consent this day dissolved; all persons being indebted to the said firm are requested to make payment, and those having claims to exhibit them for settlement.

JONATHAN PINKNEY.
JOHN GUYER.

Annapolis, 23d March, 1797.

THE partnership of Doctors MURRAY and SHAAFF expiring this day, they request all those indebted to them for professional services to call on either of them, or Mr. JOHN OWEN, to settle their accounts.

J. MURRAY,
J. T. SHAAFF.

Annapolis, 30th March, 1797.

WHEREAS I gave my bond to DANIEL SMITH for thirty pounds current money, in the year of our lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, and the year following I became security for the said Daniel Smith in a bond payable to EDWARD ABELL, for a larger sum of money, part of which I have paid to the said Edward Abell, and I still remain security for the balance due on said bond, I therefore forewarn all persons from taking an assignment from Daniel Smith of my bond, as I will not pay off the said bond, nor any part thereof.

JOHN AVIS.

FERRY BOATS.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public in general, that they have built two large convenient FERRY BOATS, for the conveyance of gentlemen and their horses and carriages, &c. THOMAS TUCKER, on West river, in Anne-Arundel county, runs to Kent Island and Talbot county, on the Eastern shore; WILLIAM W. HADAWAY, on the bay side, in Talbot county, opposite to West river, runs to West river and there abouts. As this is by far the most convenient rout from the Federal city or Alexandria to Easton, Cambridge, or any of the adjacent towns or counties on the Eastern shore, and will be attended with much less expence than any other passage to the before-mentioned places, we are determined to pay the greatest attention, in order to give every satisfaction in our power to those that will please to favour us with their custom.

THOMAS TUCKER.
WILLIAM W. HADAWAY.

March 28, 1797.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 25th September last, from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, a negro woman named HENNY, formerly the property of Mr. GASSAWAY RAWLINGS, of said county, she is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, slender made, and dark complexion, large eyes, long hair, and on close examination you may discover, on the top of her forehead, a few white hairs; her common apparel when she left my service was striped country cloth jacket and petticoat, her under waistcoat is of course white country cloth, bound round with red, but as she has taken a variety of cloathing it is expected she will change as may best suit her own purpose; I do expect she has obtained a forged pass for her freedom, and that she is harboured in or near Annapolis. Whoever takes up the said negro woman, and confines her in any gaol, so that the subscriber gets her again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges paid, by

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

N. B. All persons are forbid harbouring or carrying off said woman at their peril. S. M.

Mulberry Hill, March 16, 1797.

ALL persons having just claims against the estate of ROBERT STEUART, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to exhibit them, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, who is authorised to settle said estate, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

DAVID STEUART.

March 30, 1797.

Merrikin's Contract for sale.

THE subscribers will sell 2743 acres of good land, called MERRIKIN'S CONTRACT, about seven miles from Annapolis, on the north side of Severn, laying directly on Magothy river, and is partly surrounded with said river and a fine creek; the improvements may be made comfortable, at a small expence; there is on this valuable land an abundance of the best pine for ships, boats, &c. besides a considerable quantity of chesnut and oak timber. Vessels of any burthen may load close in with the shore; perhaps there are few places within the bay that has such advantages for fishing and fowling. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and a more full description given on the 8th day of June, on the premises, when it will be sold to the highest bidder. Mr. Hampton Robertson, living on the premises, will shew the land.

HENRY HALL DORSEY,
HENRY EVANS.

Anne Arundel county, March 17, 1797.

To be Rented for the Season,

THE plantation of PRIMROSE HILL, with the mansion-house, garden and orchard; the house and garden may be taken with or without the other land. Also will be disposed of, at the same place, to the highest bidder, on twelve months credit, a variety of household furniture, on the thirteenth day of April, if fair, if not the first fair day.

JOHN HESSELIUS.

March 18, 1797.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,
Price, Two Dollars,

The LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to enable the corporation of the city of Annapolis to lay a tax, not exceeding three shillings and nine pence current money in any one year, for every hundred pounds of property within the said city, and the precincts thereof.

Annapolis, March 20, 1797.

ALL persons having just claims against the estate of JOHN HALL, Esq. late of Anne-Arundel county deceased, are requested to exhibit them, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, that they may be paid, and those who are indebted to the estate are requested to make payment without delay.

ELEANOR HALL, Executrix of
JOHN HALL.

N. B. Mr. Hall, in his life time, lent a number of his books to his acquaintances. Those who have them are requested to return them to me. E. H.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JOHN G. WORTHINGTON, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those who are indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

BRICE J. WORTHINGTON, Executor.

March 22, 1797.

To be SOLD, on or before the 10th of April next, about two miles from the city of Annapolis,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 686 acres, with a commodious brick dwelling-house two stories high, four rooms on a floor, a new brick kitchen adjoining, all in good repair; also a new stable, with other convenient out houses and an excellent garden, containing a choice collection of fruit trees, &c. &c. Great part of the said land is well timbered and lies convenient to the town. There are two tenements, one of them situated on a hill about one mile from the city, commanding a beautiful prospect, and would answer to be sold seperate from the other dwelling, with any number of acres that may best suit the purchaser. Any one inclinable to treat for the said plantation may be made acquainted with the terms of sale, by applying to Mr. PHILIP ROGERS, Baltimore, or to

JOHN HESSELIUS.

Primrose Hill, near Annapolis, January 3, 1797.

N. B. If desired immediate possession will be given, with an indisputable title.

CASH given for Clean
Linen and Cotton
RAGS,
At the Printing-Office.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to Anne-Arundel county court at next April term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in said county, called Young's Inn, by a resurvey, and in which are included four smaller tracts, called before the said resurvey, Harman Mount, Good Mother's Care, Cossill, and Harress, agreeable to the directions of the act for marking and bounding lands.

M. HESSELIUS.

March 4, 1797.

Valuable property for sale for Cash, or exchanged for property in the Federal City.

On the second Thursday of May next will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, if not sold at PRIVATE SALE before that day,

ALL that valuable PROPERTY, situated on Bloomsbury Square, in the city of Annapolis, containing one acre and an half, the whole is laid out in three separate lots, one in the tenure of William Cooke, Esq; a large brick building, handsomely situated, with every convenience and improvement, suitable for any gentleman; the adjoining brick building, now in the possession of Mr. Fowler, with conveniences and improvements; five framed houses, with gardens, now in the possession of different tenants; the whole rents for two hundred and ten pounds per annum. This property is under lease for ninety-nine years, and the unexpired term has yet to run fifty one years. This property will be sold, to accommodate the purchaser, either in separate lots, or the whole. Also a tract of LAND, containing four hundred acres, now in the tenure and occupation of Mr. Ephraim Duvall, lying in Anne-Arundel county, extending from the river Severn to the river Magothy, within five miles of the city of Annapolis, and twenty-five from Baltimore-town; on this land is an excellent dwelling-house, kitchen, and other out houses, a large orchard of choice fruit; this land lies in a healthy situation; and very convenient to oysters, crabs, and a great variety of fish and wild fowl in their respective seasons. A further description of this property is deemed unnecessary, as any one inclined to purchase would doubtless wish to view the same. The title to this land is indisputable, and on the purchase money being paid a conveyance in fee-simple will be immediately given. The terms of sale will be known by applying to the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

The subscriber has several thousand acres of land, in the state of Virginia, lying on the waters of the Great Kenhawa, near that valuable tract of the late President, which he will exchange for property in the Federal City.

W. W.

March 8, 1797.

Beard's Habitation, January 1, 1797.

THE Partnership of Matthew and John Beard was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of December last, and all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to John Beard, who is authorised to receive all monies due, either on bond, note, or open account, and give proper discharges for the same. Should this notice not be attended to, compulsory steps must be fallen on, as they may be enabled to satisfy the claims against them.

M. BEARD,
JOHN BEARD.

In CHANCERY, March 4, 1797.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition in writing, of THOMAS GASSAWAY, of Allegany county, praying the benefit of the act for relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Thomas Gassaway is, and at the time of passing the said act was, a citizen of the United States, and of this state, and the said Gassaway, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Gassaway, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, during the present month, in the Maryland Gazette, give notice to his creditors to appear at the chancery-office, at one o'clock, on the 20th day of April next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Gassaway then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE.

To be SOLD, for Cash or Credit, LEASED or RENTED,

THE PLANTATION lately occupied by Mrs. Dove, commonly known by the name of Mount Pleasant Ferry. For terms apply to

RICHARD SPRIGG.

West river, Febrdary 6, 1797.

HIGH FLYER;

Will stand this season, to cover mares, at South-river ferry, four miles from Annapolis, from the 15th of April to the 15th of July, at six guineas and one dollar for each mare, if credit is expected, but three guineas and one dollar will be taken if sent with the mare, or paid at the end of the season.

HIGH FLYER was bred by Richard Tattersall, Esq. got by his High Flyer, which covers now in England at thirty guineas a mare, and never was beat. Thistle, the dam of High Flyer, was got by Syphon, she was the dam of Mr. Hutchison's Thistle, which was own brother to High Flyer, who was a good runner, his grand-dam by Cade, she was the dam of Mr. Shafto's buster Omnium, Herald, Miss Barforth, &c. his great-grand-dam by Partner, she was the dam of Toy, Madam, the dam of Twig, Drowsy, Torismond, Alcides, the dam of Young Cade, the dam of Omnium Filly, by Cade, the dam of Privateer and Villager, all capital runners, his great-great-grand-dam by Makeless, Brimmer, Place's White Turk, great-grand-dam of Cartouch, Dodsworth, Layton Barb Mare.

JOHN CRAGGS.

A large lot will be enclosed for favourite mares at 3/9 per week, but not accountable for escape or accident.

For SALE,

ABOUT 1000 or 1200 acres of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on the south side of Magothy river, adjoining the water, and about six or seven miles from Annapolis; the greater part of the said land is well timbered, it will afford a great quantity of wharf logs, spars and yards, &c. timber and wood of any kind may be conveyed either to Baltimore or Annapolis with very little trouble. Any person inclined to purchase the above land may be informed of its situation by applying to captain Charles Robinson, in Baltimore-town, or may view the premises by applying to the subscriber, in Annapolis. If required immediate possession will be given, with an indisputable title.

P. H. WATTS.

March 4, 1797.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles county, on the first of this instant, two negro men, ISAAC and CHARLES, Isaac is about forty-five years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, of a black complexion, well made, has thick lips, one of his fore teeth out, and a wild look when sharply spoken to; had on when he went away, an old homespun shirt, white country cloth over and under jackets and breeches; he took with him a blue broad cloth coat, a striped waistcoat, and a pair of nankeen breeches. Charles is about thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, of a black complexion, tolerable well made, but has small features, he is a mannerly fellow when spoken to; had on when he went away, a new homespun shirt, white country cloth over and under jackets and breeches; he took with him an old black cloth coat. I have reason to believe they have a free Butler's pass. TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for either of the said fellows, if taken out of the state, and if in the state FIFTEEN DOLLARS for either, and all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

JOHN WARD, of Augst.

N. B. All persons are hereby forewarned harbouring, employing, or carrying off said negroes, at their peril.

March 4, 1797.

For SALE,

To the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Thursday the 20th day of April next, on the premises.

THE subscriber having laid out 331 acres of land into twenty lots, at and adjoining the place called and known by the name of the POPLAR SPRINGS, in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, the turnpike road leading from Baltimore to Frederick-town running through the said land, ten lots are laid on each side thereof, containing from 10 to 25 acres each. As upwards of two thirds of this land is well wooded, each lot will have a proportion; there are several fine springs and streams running through it, and its central situation between the city of Baltimore and Frederick-town makes it an eligible place for improvement, and is at this time a very public place; some fine meadow may be made on several of those lots, and convenient places for erecting distilleries. The healthy situation of this place, and many local advantages it possesses, renders it unnecessary to give a more particular description at this time. Plots of the whole may be seen at the Poplar Springs. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock, and the terms made known (which will be advantageous) and attendance given, by

SAMUEL GODMAN.

March 1, 1797.

FROM the many trespasses (almost daily committed) on Primrose Hill, and the subscriber's plantation over Severn, he is obliged to forwarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun, on either place, as he is determined to put the law in force against any one so offending.

JOHN HESSELIUS.

Primrose Hill, near Annapolis, January 2, 1797.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, a dark bay MARE COLT, four years old, about twelve hands high, and has a star in her forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

WOLTHE FILPS.

ALL persons indebted to the late JAMES DICK, deceased, or to James Dick and Steward, are requested to make payments, as no further indulgencies can be given, and all persons having claims against said estates are requested to bring them in, to

CHARLES STEUART, } Executors of
JAMES M'CULLOCH, } J. Dick.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, on the evening of the first of February, negro JEM, twenty-two years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, of a yellow complexion, well made, has small features, very white teeth, and a down look when spoken to; had on when he made his escape a new sheeting shirt, old gray Bath coating sailor's jacket, old gray broad cloth breeches, old negro yarn stockings, and a pair of negro shoes, capped with large nails in the heels and soles, and a half worn wool hat; he was hired two years ago to Mr. Richard Parrot, of George town, and is well known in said town and in Pohick in Virginia, where he worked when he was hired to said Parrot. I expect he will change his dress and alter his name, and try to pass as a free man. TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for him, if taken up out of the state, and if in the state and secured in any gaol, so that I get him again, FIFTEEN DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

THOMAS WILSON.

N B. All persons are hereby forewarned from harbouring, employing, or carrying off said negro at their peril.

February 2, 1797.

Annapolis, 15th February, 1797.

I OFFER for SALE my PLANTATION near this city, it contains two hundred and thirty seven acres, about one half thereof in wood, it borders on the Severn river, and is situate between two and three miles from this city. There are several very beautiful situations and prospects, commanding a view of the river and bay. The improvements are, an overseer's house, a kitchen, and a new framed barn. It has also several springs of excellent water. Possession may be had immediately.

HENRY RIDGELY.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on Wednesday the 18th January, from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, near Beard's Point warehouse, on South river, a negro woman named MOLL, five feet six or eight inches high, about thirty three years of age, of a yellowish complexion; she carried with her a dark calico gown, a light calico jacket, a green cotton ditto, a red quilted petticoat, a white corded dimity ditto, a country cloth ditto, with sundry other cloaths unknown; she has attended the Annapolis market for two years past, and also the Methodist meetings, and at the quarterly meetings near White Hall; she may be harboured with her son, who major Snowden lately bought of Mrs. Margaret Smith, on White Hall. The above reward will be paid, if she is lodged in any gaol, so that the owner may get her again, and reasonable charges if brought home.

THOMAS PINDLE.

N. B. All persons are forbid harbouring or carrying off said negro woman at their peril.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber intends to petition the next Prince-George's county court for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called Prevention Enlarged, lying in Prince-George's county, according to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

THOMAS G. ADDISON.

February 9, 1797.

In CHANCERY, February 22, 1797.

Joseph Court, administrator of Anthony Bacon, vs *Thomas Earle, and others.*

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of Richard Tilghman Earle, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased, part of which estate is said to have been devised to Thomas Earle, who resides out of the state; it is, on motion of the complainant, adjudged and ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at least three times successively before the end of March next, to the intent that the said Thomas Earle may have notice of the complainant's application to this court, and of the object of his bill, and may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the first Tuesday in November next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

THERE is at the subscriber's plantation, near South river ferry, a roan MARE, about twelve and an half hands high, and about five or six years old, without any perceptible brand. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

CHARLES STEUART.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.